





WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

FOR CONGRESS—DISTRICT

No 4—JAMES RUSSELL, of West Cambridge.

MR WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr Webster.—The federal wigs of New York were so sure of carrying the city, that Mr Webster came all the way from Boston to grace the anticipated triumph. He took lodgings near to the federal headquarters, which were held at Masonic Hall, and was to have been proclaimed wig candidate for President, with all the pageantry of crowning a king, on the evening of the third day, if they had succeeded. And then bonfires were to have blazed—bells to have rung—cannon roared—and the black cockade would have been mounted on every wig hat the next morning, as the signal of return to the reign of terror. The friends of legitimacy in France had not more joy in store, when they were looking forward to the restoration of the Bourbons, than had the federal wigs in anticipation of their glorious victory!! But thanks to the free spirit of a free people—their visions are scattered into thin air. Mr Webster must go home again, and leave his nomination speech undelivered.—*New Haven Register.*

The Register mistakes in some of its details. Mr Webster's nomination was not to have been in the city on the third day of the election. It was to have been made by the Whigs of Buffalo, when the news of the Whig victory in the City and State had reached that place; and it was to have been repeated with bonfires, and bell ringings, and the roar of cannon, adown the Canal and the Hudson, and proclaimed amid the homage and acclamation of the Whigs of the city—but alas—but it was "*le premier pas qui coûte*"—the first was the difficult step—he could not get the Whig victory—and he returned with his nomination suspended—his speech undelivered—his prospects gloomy—himself disheartened and mortified. "The committee of public safety" here—those Solomons of the age—are attempting to come to the "rescue," and have already had several meetings, in conference, of "the friends of Daniel Webster," but there are indications that the talented part of the opposition, the Nullifiers, intend to keep the command, and to drive the God-like out of the Whig into the Jackson ranks, or whip him to draw in their own team. We give below an article from the New York Advocate, prefaced by some remarks by the U. S. Telegraph. The Telegraph is the organ of the Nullifiers; the Advocate used to be the organ of the Tariffites in New York. It will be seen that both these papers now unite in attacking Mr Clay and Mr Webster. We are not surprised at this, for we should suppose any party composed of wise men, would feel a strong desire to rid itself of two such unfortunate politicians as Clay and Webster—great men doubtless, but unlucky, unfortunate politicians. We have no objection against the Whigs repudiating these two men, but we do protest most earnestly and decidedly against their classing them in the Democratic party. Nothing could be so fatal to General Jackson and the Democratic cause, as to have men of such those principles—men whose stars are so unpropitious, found in their ranks. We commend the extracts given below to the reader's especial notice, and desire him to recollect that this attack of the tariff Advocate was made on the 12th of November, about a week after the New York election. It is evident that Mr Webster's fate is sealed, in the minds of wise men, as to his own party, and we are sure he can never gain the confidence of any other party.

From the U. S. Telegraph, of November 18.

*New York National Advocate.*—It gives us pleasure to see that the New York National Advocate has hastened the flag of States Rights, and evinced a determination to defend it ably as well as boldly.

The clamor against nullification is beginning to subside, because the people are beginning to see that it is an old thing under a new name given to it by political knaves, to deceive the ignorant and the weak. The Advocate is not afraid of the name. This we like to see, as it shows wisdom in the editor, and gives hopes of a healthy state of the public mind. We publish to-day the leading article of the Advocate of Wednesday, (as follows):—

"At the time when nullification was rife in the State of South Carolina, when Andrew Jackson issued his ultra Royal Proclamation, calling upon all his liege and loyal subjects to rally round the Presidential Throne, and be prepared to obliterate or extinguish one of the thirteen stars, that had hitherto formed the spangled banner of the Union, the bright constellation of independent States that achieved our independence in the revolutionary war—when the principles of the President's Proclamation were embodied in the enforcement bill, and passed into a law after a discussion in both Houses of Congress, then it was that your Websters and Clays, finding in the proclamation every despotic sentiment avowed, every principle asserted, requisite to crush and annihilate the State sovereignties, and to confirm and establish the darling theory of Toryism, a consolidation of all power in the President and general administration, lent all the weight of their great talents and influence, to sustain and justify the despotic and unconstitutional acts of Andrew Jackson.

"It is to this incidental (we wish we could say accidental) coincidence in opinion between the head of the administration and the leaders of opposition, that we are to look for an explanation of the apparent unanimity with which the middle and northern States have silently acquiesced in the President's Proclamation—but this apparent unanimity of sentiment in this part of the country, we are satisfied, is to a great extent factitious. We do not believe that Mr Webster can obtain one-third of the State of Massachusetts in favor of his consolidation principles. The New England States neither collectively nor individually, will ever submit to consolidation, nor will they suffer their State sovereignties to be impaired—every one of them has given more or less evidence to this effect since the adoption of the Constitution.

"But what a beautiful comment does even this slight sketch afford to the doctrine of consolidation? How near are the congenial sentiments of the President and Daniel Webster (*par nobis fratrum*) being realized? Do they now or then, believe that Congress can legislate away State sovereignties; do they believe that it is treason for a State, in its legislative capacity, to inquire into, and decide upon, the constitutionality of a law of Congress? And if it is treason, have they settled the matter how such treason is to be punished? It is the more necessary that all classes of people in this country should improve the present time to inform themselves in all matters relating to the Constitution of the United States and to the individual rights of the States as sovereignties, inasmuch as the administration of the General Government, and the leaders of the opposition to this very administration, most cordially agree as to the supremacy of the power, and the paramount authority of Congress over the States; this question will always be agitated hereafter in Congress, until there is a separation of the Union, or until the Constitution of the U. States is amended. The present generation cannot, therefore, dodge the question; parties must inevitably be formed upon it as soon as the present bifurcated administration shall come to a close."

*Gov. Davis' Toast.*—The Transcript of last evening states that the toast attributed to Gov. Davis, and which was made the ground of comment in the Post of yesterday, was not given by that gentleman, but was one of the regular toasts prepared for the occasion. We derived the impression that the toast was given by Gov. Davis, from the account of the Celebration published in the Commercial Gazette—and from the manner in which it was published there, we could not draw any other inference. We were not alone in so understanding it, for in the course of the day, on Monday, we heard it repeatedly ascribed to Gov. D. and commented upon as his. The Gazette, after some remarks upon Gov. Davis' speech, published the toast, in the following manner:—

"Gov. Davis concluded his remarks by a sentiment to the Whigs of Charlestown.

Whig Victories—Triumphs of principle over Toryism and Infidelity—May they always be commemorated in a manner to promote social harmony, good feeling and united effort.

"The President then introduced the following sentiment:" &c. &c.

We certainly should not have attributed it to Gov. Davis, had we not religiously believed it to have been his; and as we are now satisfied that it was not his, we have no hesitancy in saying that we sincerely regret the publication of our article of Tuesday. We do not think the comments were more severe than were demanded by the exceedingly reprehensible character of the toast—and we are only sorry that they were bestowed upon the wrong individual, in consequence of the confused manner in which the proceedings of the company were published in the Gazette.

As to the "infamous principle" imputed to us by the Transcript, and the assertion of that paper that we dishonestly ascribed the toast to Gov. Davis, for the purpose of "injuring his political reputation," we have but a word to say. An editor who would publish a falsehood sure to be detected, with the expectation that it could injure the person to whom it related, would be both a knave and a fool—but how much more so than one who would seriously ascribe such motives to us, in this case, we leave it for the public to judge.

*Atheism.*—Several of the Tory journals strive zealously to escape from the charge of atheism, and to convince the world that they believe in a God. Most certainly they do—and that God is ANDREW JACKSON.—*Courier.*

This is not half as bad as the worship of the Bank Tories. Counsellor Sampson, who is an extremely well-informed man on those subjects, informed the public, some 20 years ago, that the Bank Tories, then called federal Washingtonians, were not the disciples of George Washington, but of one Peter Washington—that they burnt Blue Lights and worshipped the Devil.

We must be pardoned for laughing outright, when a man like the editor of the Gazette—who has not, for ten years, got up in the morning in the same mind in which he went to bed the preceding night—talks about "miserable twaddlers," and a want of "frankness and ingenuousness;" we cannot help thinking that he is fresh from before his glass.

*A Home Thrust.*—The Eastern Argus retorts upon Major Noah for saying that the "whig party had done wonders" at the late elections, by comparing the Major to the owner of the horse Bother'em, who came in last at a race. "Huzza for Bother'em! see how he drives all before him!" Bother'em and the whigs both did wonders—head boys at the tail end of the race.

Mr Cooper commenced an engagement at the Tremont Theatre on Monday. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he plays with vigor and success. Now is a favorable time for Bostonians to give him a *Fund Benefit*, which shall be worthy of them and him.

*Literary Magazine* is the title of a new monthly, the first number of which has been issued by Mr. Broaders, 127 Washington street. It is to be edited by Isaac McLellan Jr., and will be afforded for \$3 per annum. The present number, which has been issued a few weeks in advance of its date, is well got up, and will undoubtedly secure a fair proportion of public attention and patronage.

Smyrna papers to the 13th Sept. received in N. York, bring information of a terrible conflagration at Aidin, a city of Asia Minor, which destroyed all the bazars of the town, and plunged its population into the deepest misery.

*Municipal.*—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—the committee on the subject of building on Garden-court street, reported that a prospective plan for widening said street be adopted—accepted. The committee on the petition of Charles A. Wells and others, reported, that the City Marshal cause all persons to be forbidden to stand with carts or trucks on the south side of Water street—accepted. The committee who were instructed to cause gates to be made at the expense of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, whereas said Railroad crosses any street or highway, reported, that said corporation had erected a gate as requested—accepted. The committee appointed to audit the accounts of William Minot, Esq., Treasurer of the Franklin fund, reported, that they have examined the same and find them correct. The estimated value of the fund is \$22,163.25—accepted.

A fellow was convicted last month at Arkansas, of passing a counterfeit \$50 note of the City Bank of New Orleans. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and received twenty-five lashes. The stripes were duly given to him, and having made oath that he possessed no property, he was finally discharged. A short time afterwards he stole a valuable race horse, with which he made off.

A horse thief was recently caught in Indiana, who has been carrying on an active business in the "line of his profession." When apprehended he had five horses in his possession, stolen in Ohio, besides saddles, bridles, and other articles. It was ascertained that he had stolen thirty-six horses within the last two years. He had been in the Ohio Penitentiary for five years, and had made his escape about two years ago.

*Neapolitan Claims.*—The Rhone, from Havre, has brought one hundred thousand dollars, in gold, being a portion of the first installment on the claims of our citizens against the Neapolitan government. The Utica (momentarily expected) and Formosa, each have a similar amount on board.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The captain of the Wasp, arrived yesterday, informs, that he met one of our frigates from the Mediterranean, going into Hampton Roads. This frigate is probably the United States, whose arrival has been expected.—She sailed from this port on the 3d of July, 1832, and has since been almost constantly cruising in the Mediterranean.—*N.Y.*

## TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

[U. S. Circuit Court, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1834.]

JUDGE STORY'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

*Gentlemen of the Jury.*—This important and protracted trial is, I trust, now approaching a conclusion. Its duration and extraordinary character is unparalleled in this court; and much time, and a great deal of diligence have been employed to elicit every fact of importance to the case. The prisoners stand charged with feloniously and piratically robbing the Mexican, an American brig, on the high seas; and I am sure, in coming to a cause involving the lives of the prisoners, I need not ask of you to come with calm and unprejudiced minds. You hold in your hands the lives of these men, and in your hands, also, is the cause of public justice: the lives of the prisoners are dear to them; but the cause and protection of justice is no less dear and necessary to the public. The elaborate arguments on both sides render it unnecessary for me to go into the details of the case, and you are to take your own impressions of the evidence, and not mine.

Some facts have been introduced and principles advanced, that I confess I was rather sorry to see brought into the case: it has been argued, because convictions have taken place, when no murder has been committed, no conviction ought to take place unless the murdered body is found; but what is to be done when the crime is committed on the broad ocean, and the body thrown overboard—a case of so frequent occurrence? It is also argued, that because witnesses have been sometimes mistaken as to personal identity, and at other times have falsely sworn, therefore we ought to place no confidence in evidence; but notwithstanding this, human testimony is the only means of knowing things—the only foundation of human affairs—the argument can only have been introduced to guard juries from forming precipitate judgments. \* \* \* There has been a great effort made to produce a very strong doubt in your minds of the correctness of the conduct of Capt. Trotter, and of the British Government, with respect to the capture of the Pinda. As for the British Government, what are the facts? they had a right to detain the prisoners in England, and try them there for this very piracy—the tribunals of England had jurisdiction, and a perfect right, by the law of nations, to proceed against them; but instead of so doing, the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered them here where the vessel robbed is owned, and the evidence of it at hand, and where their guilt or innocence can best be made manifest; and in not retaining jurisdiction of this offence, the British Government can hardly receive too much thanks from every American citizen. We should open our hearts for the exercise of authority, which puts within our reach all the means of evidence to decide upon a cause so deeply affecting the interests of our own citizens.

Captain Trotter is an officer commanding a brig in the English service, cruising on the coast of Africa, for the protection of commerce—he hears of the robbery of an American vessel by a pirate. What motive but a sense of public justice could induce him to interfere? He hears of a vessel answering the description of the pirate, and he goes in search of her, at no ordinary peril, as preparations were made to blow her up. It is said that there is something mysterious in his remaining so long in that region, and in not making his capture public in England; but I can see nothing mysterious in this—he was stationed on that coast, and could not return till ordered, and when he did return, he communicated his capture to the proper authority—the fact of the sending of the prisoners here by the Lords of the Admiralty is the best possible proof that he communicated his capture to them. In capturing the Pinda, he did no more than his duty—he captured her because he believed her to be the pirate, and notified the Lords of the Admiralty, who sent her to this country, that it might be ascertained whether she was in fact the piratical vessel. I have not been able to perceive from any part of the evidence, but what Captain Trotter has acted in every circumstance with perfect good faith; but his conduct has absolutely nothing to do with this case; he may have acted with the greatest indiscretion, and yet they be perfectly innocent; or he may have acted entirely innocently, and they be guilty.

I pass from these two topics, which are only introductory to the case before us—before a jury can convict, they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt—but it must be a real doubt, acting upon their consciences, and preventing them, from the evidence before them, from coming to a conclusion. The first question is, was the Mexican robbed? the second, was the Pinda the vessel that committed the robbery? The third is, were the prisoners of her crew, and are they all guilty? The first question requires no examination—every thing, almost, in the case, except that, has been doubted. That it was a most atrocious piracy, in its worst form, no one can doubt. A vessel is peacefully pursuing an innocent voyage, is set upon, and her specie stolen, and the vessel set on fire, intending that the robbery should be consummated by murder the most appalling. This horrible crime is doubted by no person to have been committed; and the main question is, whether the prisoners committed the crime, horrible as it is.

Did the Pinda commit the crime?—the prisoners and the Pinda are indissolubly connected together; if then the crime was committed by the Pinda, then these prisoners are involved in that crime; or, again, if any one of these prisoners committed the crime, it must have been done on board of the Pinda, and therefore again the Pinda and the piracy are irresistibly connected. Let us look at the probability that the crime was committed by the Pinda: Could, or could not these vessels have probably met? The argument appears to have gone on the natural presumption that the Pinda sailed on the 20th, and it is most proper to take that period, as it is the most favorable for the prisoners.—[Judge Story here recapitulated the whole testimony, respecting the courses of the Mexican and the Pinda, and taking Mr Peyton's, who was called by the defence, as substantially confirming the others, said:]—"Mr Peyton, who has rendered such essential services, as an interpreter, and displayed so much candor, clearness, and firmness, both as an interpreter and a witness, and who has made three voyages to Africa from Havana, says 'they would be likely to meet,' but the proof that they might have met is no proof that they did meet."

Judge Story, after reviewing the testimony respecting the Pinda, said—"I confess that I should be unwilling to have a jury leave the bar, without cautioning them not to take the lives of these men, upon the strength of the testimony as to the identity of the vessel, concerning which there are some discrepancies. The testimony as to her identity is clearly uncertain, and it would be unsafe to convict upon that ground alone; but now let us proceed to the identity of the crew.

They all left the Havana in the Pinda—never left her—the Pinda and her crew were never separated till her capture in Africa. Now, if it is established that any one of the crew were on board of the Mexican, then it was the Pinda that committed the piracy—if only one be identified, it is conclusive. I will read the words from the lips of the witnesses—for all along it struck me that this was the turning point in the case.—Who was on board of the Mexican from the robbing vessel?—Reed says—"Ruiz is the man who stood guard over me—I am certain." Butts "saw Ruiz first at the companion-way, and then at the fore-castle guard." Larkin thinks he saw Ruiz—Fuller "is not certain—he thinks he saw him strike the steward with a piece of wood"—Lewis, the steward, says—"I recognize Ruiz—he beat me with an oak baton"—the jury will remember Lewis's modest and cool manner on the stand. Seven concur that Ruiz was on board—four speak with direct certainty. Reed and Butts are certain about Boyga. Captain Butman says—"I am confident that Delgado" was one of the two who drew their knives at me—he cried money, money!"—Reed is also certain of Delgado. If we believe the

\*Delgado is the one who cut his own throat in jail.

witnesses, the Pinda must have been the robber—there is no pretence that those men were, or could have been on board of any other vessel. What answer can be given to this testimony? Is it said, that it is all a delusion? That one man has been taken for another?—What more have we for knowing anything, but by human testimony? How are we to identify any man but by the expression of his countenance? Suppose a man were to commit a murder in the presence of a dozen persons, but is not tried till a year after, how is he to be known as the individual, but by their swearing to him, by a recollection of his countenance—they can only know him from his countenance. The excitement of the witnesses at the time would have a tendency to produce an intense examination of the faces of the pirates. Capt Butman's attention would be naturally concentrated upon the face and knife of Delgado—he would mark the very working of the muscles of his face, to learn his probable fate in it.

Lewis also would scrutinize closely the carpenter, who was beating him. When a man is about to assail you, you do not look at his dress, but his eye—the expression of his countenance. The witnesses only testified as to their impressions as to the dress of the pirates, and you will consider what motives they had to notice their dresses, when you remember what pressing motives they had to remember their looks. You must judge whether, from the lapse of time, you can rely on the testimony of these witnesses.

In reference to De Soto's saving the passengers and crew of an American vessel, Judge Story continued—"But if his guilt here is proved, we are not to dispense mercy, but to administer justice; the province of mercy is lodged with another person, who, I trust, and believe, will always worthily exert it. If you still believe the testimony as to the identity, then you cannot distinguish him from others, in your verdict; for facts, if they are found, must overthrow every presumption in his favor. Some effort was made to attack Mr Reed; but was his testimony not firm, strong, and clear?—Because a man has the nerve to stand cool and self-collected during a close cross-examination, is that to destroy his testimony? He is sternly asked if he 'knows' that the lives of the prisoners depend on his testimony," and he calmly answers "yes." It was an improper question, and I said so at the time; but the answer was the more decisive. Seven men swear to three of the crew, and four swear positively, and you are driven to one of two results—if you believe them to have sworn falsely, then the substance of the cause is gone; but if you do believe them, then is the conclusion extremely unfavorable to the prisoners." Confessions standing alone, are the best satisfactory kind of evidence, but confessions freely given must weigh much, in connection with external corroborating circumstances.

Domingo and Silveira are perfectly disinterested witnesses, and no imputation rests upon them—they were not swift witnesses—they were not in haste to inflame the guilt of the prisoners. Not a word respecting the confession was drawn out by the District Attorney; what they said on that point came out on the cross-examination. They tell you that no inducements were held out to them to confess. Montenegro, Garcia, Castillo, Guzman and Delgado confessed, and the last time they did so, they laid the blame on the Captain and officers. Are we to be told, that if men openly confess a crime, and persist in confirming, that they are not to be believed.

We are necessarily obliged, for want of space, to pass over Judge Story's remarks upon the slave trade, and the character of the Pinda's voyage as a slave, as well as his recapitulation of the evidence respecting the capture. He continued—"What is the reason the carpenter attempted to blow her up? She had no slaves on board, and therefore there was no right of capture in the British cruiser on that account, and they knew the law perfectly well. Why fear the British boats, they were not liable to capture. Why burn her? Why annihilate the voyage at that juncture? Is the attempt to blow her up consistent with her innocence? If she did rob the Mexican, would it have been unnatural for them to destroy her? Captain Gibert never demanded the Pinda, after she was captured—never claimed her, tho' she was about there 14 or 15 days. Do these circumstances, or not, have a tendency to aggravate your impressions drawn from the other parts of the evidence?

I want you to put the case to yourselves, without a word of Perez's testimony, and say what is your conclusion without it. If the other testimony furnish solid ground for the formation of an opinion, you may leave his out altogether; but if doubtful, you can then see how far his testimony comes in as confirmatory. These are coincidences certainly of a very remarkable kind. As to the excitement displayed by him on the stand, is there any American witness that could have kept his temper under such an ensnaring cross-examination, which lasted twelve hours? Is it surprising that a witness, under such circumstances, should be excited? The questions themselves were in the highest degree irritating. Judge Story reviewed Perez's testimony at length, and pointed out a number of such coincidences, as indicated that he told the truth, in relation to facts, the existence of which he could only have known by witnessing. He also said that the safety of some of the prisoners absolutely depended on believing Perez; for he swore that the Pinda was fitted out for a slave voyage, and not as a pirate, and therefore only that portion of her crew that participated in the robbery could be convicted.

He said there was nothing proved against Portana unless the Pinda originally sailed out on a piratical expedition; Velasquez, too, had only assisted in burying the money, but as a counterpoise to that unfavorable fact, it was also proved that he and the cook were sent to search for it, by the British, and performed the task faithfully, by going to the place where it was hid, and making no attempt to escape. Judge Story, also, suggested the acquittal of Ferrer, upon the ground that in all probability he was a slave, notwithstanding he was put down free in the roll, there being strong reasons for making a false entry there. He therefore called upon the jury "to protect the friendless." The cabin-boy Costa's case received the same merciful consideration from the Judge.

The case was committed to the jury at 4 o'clock.

## REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

*ASHES.*—But little change has been experienced in the market for this article since our last, and moderate sales of pensils have been made at \$115, and pots 86 at 37.50 per ton.

*ALUM.*—This article has advanced, and considerable sales have been made at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4 per lb, and is now held at 4c per lb.

*BEESWAX.*—A lot of common was sold at 17 a 18c per lb; prime qualities are scarce, and in fair demand—sales white 28 a 29c per lb.

*COALS.*—The late arrivals of foreign, together with previous heavy stocks, has caused a further reduction to take place on prices—orell was sold by auction on Monday, in lots, at 9 1/2 a \$10, and Newcastle 10 a \$10 1/2 per chaldron, and Canal, which is the only description not plenty, at \$12 per do.—the advance on freights of anthracite at the place of shipment, and anticipated short supplies, has induced the dealers to advance their prices.—The business of the week has been principally for southern markets and home trade, and consists of 600 bags Java, 13 a 13 1/2—500 do do St Domingo, 10 a 10 1/2—300 do Aux Cayes, 9 1/2 c per lb, 4 per cent off for cash, and part at 10c, 6 a 29c per lb.

*CORN.*—The increase of arrivals, and the limited demand for the retail trade, has caused a decline on the last reported prices, sales of about 20,000 bushels have been made to the various dealers, at 74 a 75c per bushel for white, 76 a 77 for yellow flat, and 78 do for southern round.

*COFFE.*—The business of the week has been principally for southern markets and home trade, and consists of 600 bags Java, 13 a 13 1/2—500 do do St Domingo, 10 a 10 1/2—300 do Aux Cayes, 9 1/2 c per lb, 4 per cent off for cash, and part at 10c, 6 a 29c per lb.

*DRUGS.*—The business done in the market since our last review has not been to much extent—the leading articles sustain fair prices, and are not likely to recede, while the supplies of some descriptions continue limited as they now are.

*FEATHERS.*—A large sale of foreign was made at the close of last week, price not transpired, and a considerable lot of Southern 30c per lb.

*FLOUR.*—The supplies of Genesee have been considerably increased since the commencement of the week, and further arrivals are momentarily looked for. The principal sales correspond to the quoted rates; sales of Fredericksburg lowland for shipping have been made—1000 bbls at \$2 1/2, and 500 do Howard

street, also for export, \$2 1/4, and 200 do 5 1/4 per barrel; cash; 400 do Alexandria mountain, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 per bbl 4 mos.

*FISH.*—The arrivals since our last have been of all descriptions, prices—Bay, \$2 1/2 a 2 3/4; Bank, 2 06; a 2 18 per qtl. The following prices in Market have been for nearly all the fishes that came in during the past week, amounting to nearly 10,000 lbs. at the following prices:—No 1, \$2 1/2 a 2 3/4; No 2, 2 06; No 3, 2 06; No 4, 2 06; No 5, 2 06; No 6, 2 06; No 7, 2 06; No 8, 2 06; No 9, 2 06; No 10, 2 06; No 11, 2 06; No 12, 2 06; No 13, 2 06; No 14, 2 06; No 15, 2 06; No 16, 2 06; No 17, 2 06; No 18, 2 06; No 19, 2 06; No 20, 2 06; No 21, 2 06; No 22, 2 06; No 23, 2 06; No 24, 2 06; No 25, 2 06; No 26, 2 06; No 27, 2 06; No 28, 2 06; No 29, 2 06; No 30, 2 06; No 31, 2 06; No 32, 2 06; No 33, 2 06; No 34, 2 06; No 35, 2 06; No 36, 2 06; No 37, 2 06; No 38, 2 06; No 39, 2 06; No 40, 2 06; No 41, 2 06; No 42, 2 06; No 43, 2 06; No 44, 2 06; No 45, 2 06; No 46, 2 06; No 47, 2 06; No 48, 2 06; No 49, 2 06; No 50, 2 06; No 51, 2 06; No 52, 2 06; No 53, 2 06; No 54, 2 06; No 55, 2 06; No 56, 2 06; No 57, 2 06; No 58, 2 06; No 59, 2 06; No 60, 2 06; No 61, 2 06; No 62, 2 06; No 63, 2 06; No 64, 2 06; No 65, 2 06; No 66, 2 06; No 67, 2 06; No 68, 2 06; No 69, 2 06; No 70, 2 06; No 71, 2 06; No 72, 2 06; No 73, 2 06; No 74, 2 06; No 75, 2 06; No 76, 2 06; No 77, 2 06; No 78, 2 06; No 79, 2 06; No 80, 2 06; No 81, 2 06; No 82, 2 06; No 83, 2 06; No 84, 2 06; No 85, 2 06; No 86, 2 06; No 87, 2 06; No 88, 2 06; No 89, 2 06; No 90, 2 06; No 91, 2 06; No 92, 2 06; No 93, 2 06; No 94, 2 06; No 95, 2 06; No 96, 2 06; No 97, 2 06; No 98, 2 06; No 99, 2 06; No 100, 2 06; No 101, 2 06; No 102, 2 06; No 103, 2 06; No 104, 2 06; No 105, 2 06; No 106, 2 06; No 107, 2 06; No 108, 2 06; No 109, 2 06; No 110, 2 06; No 111, 2 06; No 112, 2 06; No 113, 2 06; No 114, 2 06; No 115, 2 06; No 116, 2 06; No 117, 2 06; No 118, 2 06; No 119, 2 06; No 120, 2 06; No 121, 2 06; No 122, 2 06; No 123, 2 06; No 124, 2 06; No 125, 2 06; No 126, 2 06; No 127, 2 06; No 128, 2 06; No 129, 2 06; No 130, 2 06; No 131, 2 06; No 132, 2 06; No 133, 2 06; No 134, 2 06; No 135, 2 06; No 136, 2 06; No 137, 2 06; No 138, 2 06; No 139, 2 06; No 140, 2 06; No 141, 2 06; No 142, 2 06; No 143, 2 06; No 144, 2 06; No 145, 2 06; No 146, 2 06; No 147, 2 06; No 148, 2 06; No 149, 2 06; No 150, 2 06; No 151, 2 06; No 152, 2 06; No 153, 2 06; No 154, 2 06; No 155, 2 06; No 156, 2 06; No 157, 2 06; No 158, 2 06; No 159, 2 06; No 160, 2 06; No 161, 2 06; No 162, 2 06; No 163, 2 06; No 164, 2 06; No 165, 2 06; No 166, 2 06; No 167, 2 06; No 168, 2 06; No 169, 2 06; No 170, 2 06; No 171, 2 06; No 172, 2 06; No 173, 2 06; No 174, 2 06; No 175, 2 06; No 176, 2 06; No 177, 2 06; No 178, 2 06; No 179, 2 06; No 180, 2 06; No 181, 2 06; No 182, 2 06; No 183, 2 06; No 184, 2 06; No 185, 2 06; No 186, 2 06; No 187, 2 06; No 188, 2 06; No 189, 2 06; No 190, 2 06; No 191, 2 06; No 192, 2 06; No 193, 2 06; No 194, 2 06; No 195, 2 06; No 196, 2 06; No 197, 2 06; No 198, 2 06; No 199, 2 06; No 200, 2 06; No 201, 2 06; No 202, 2 06; No 203, 2 06; No 204, 2 06; No 205, 2 06; No 206, 2 06; No 207, 2 06; No 208, 2 06; No 209, 2 06; No 210, 2 06; No 211, 2 06; No 212, 2 06; No 213, 2 06; No 214, 2 06; No 215, 2 06; No 216, 2 06; No 217, 2 06; No 218, 2 06; No 219, 2 06; No 220, 2 06; No 221, 2 06; No 222, 2 06; No 223, 2 06; No 224, 2 06; No 225, 2 06; No 226, 2 06; No 227, 2 06; No 228, 2 06; No 229, 2 06; No 230, 2 06; No 231, 2 06; No 232, 2 06; No 233, 2 06; No 234, 2 06; No 235, 2 06; No 236, 2 06; No 237, 2 06; No 238, 2 06; No 239, 2 06; No 240, 2 06; No 241, 2 06; No 242, 2 06; No 243, 2 06; No 244, 2 06; No 245, 2 06; No 246, 2 06; No 247, 2 06; No 248, 2 06; No 249, 2 06; No 250, 2 06; No 251, 2 06; No 252, 2 06; No 253, 2 06; No 254, 2 06; No 255, 2 06; No 256, 2 06; No 257, 2 06; No 258, 2 06; No 259, 2 06; No 260, 2 06; No 261, 2 06; No 262, 2 06; No 263, 2 06; No 264, 2 0



WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1894.

ASHES, per 2240 lbs.	GRAIN, per bushel, new.
Post, \$55.00 a 115.00	Barley, .75 a .75
Peas, 112.00 a 115.00	Corn, northern, .75 a .75
BEANS, per bushel.	Do. southern, .75 a .75
White, 1.75 a 2.25	Do. white, .75 a .75
BARILLA, per 2240 lbs.	Oats, northern, .40 a .40
Scilly, 55.00 a 60.00	Do. southern, .40 a .40
Teneriffe, 45.00 a 50.00	Rye, northern, .30 a .30
American ground, 45.00 a 50.00	Do. southern, .30 a .30
BREWSAN, per lb.	HONEY, .05 a .05
Yellow, .18 a .23	HEMP, per 2240 lbs.
White, .23 a .23	Clean, 100.00 a 170.00
CANDLES, per lb.	Outshot, 155.00 a 160.00
Do. dipped, .10 a .11	HIDES, per lb.
Sperm, .22 a .23	Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.
CLOVER SEED, per lb.	Brazil std, .10 a .11
Northern, .09 a .00	Porto Rico, dry and salted.
S. L. C. Cargo prices sales.	LIME, per 100 lbs.
Anthracite, 7.00 a 7.50	Do. extra sizes, .05 a .05
N. Castle, 9.25 a 9.50	Do. dry, .45 a .50
Sidney, 7.00 a 8.00	Buenos Ayres horse per piece.
Orrel, 8.75 a 9.00	HAY, hard pressed, per 1000 lbs.
Riding prices according to quality.	2000 lbs. 12.00 a 15.00
Anthracite, per 2000 lbs.	Herd's Grass, per bushel.
Newcastle per chaldron, 10.00 a 9.00	1.75 a 0.00
Nova Scotia, 7.50 a 8.50	HOPS, per lb. new.
COCOA per lb.	1st sort, .13 a .14
Island, .04 a .04	2d " .11 a .11
Para, .04 a .04	IRON, per 2240 lbs.
Ceylon, .11 a .12	Russia, O. S. P. S. I.
COFFEE, per lb.	No. 1, 90.00 a 00.00
Java, .13 a .13	No. 2, 87.00 a 88.00
Porto Rico, .12 a .13	Sweden, com. assor.
St. Domingo, .10 a .10	90.00 a 82.00
Havana, .11 a .11	Do. extra sizes, .05 a .05
Branch, .11 a .11	English bar and bolt.
CORDAGE, per lb.	Do. sheet, per lb.
Am. com., .08 a .00	Pig. S. and E. per 2240 lbs.
Patent, .08 a .09	No. 1 and 2, 40.00 a 45.00
Russia, short price, .01 a .06	Pig and Bar, .05 a .00
CORKS, per gross.	LEATHER, per lb. 6 mo.
Prime, .45 a .00	Slaughter, sole, .45 a .00
Common, .18 a .25	Philadelphina, .27 a .30
CORN MEAL, per bbl.	Philadelphia, .26 a .29
2.75 a 4.00	LIME, per 100 lbs.
COTTON, per lb.	No. 1, 23.00 a 25.00
Geo. Up'd, .00 a .00	No. 2, 19.00 a 16.00
New Orleans, .00 a .00	No. 3, 12.00 a 12.00
Alabama, none, .00 a .00	Saco, for shipping, .00 a .00
Tennessee, none, .00 a .00	Shingles, 1.25 a 3.50
Maranham, .00 a .00	Clap boards, 10.00 a 24.00
Surinam, none, .00 a .00	Ton timber, per 30 solid feet.
COPPER, per lb.	Do. to good, 3.00 a 4.50
Sheeting, .23 a .23	LIQUORS, per gal.
Pig. Spanish, .16 a .16	Brandy, F. 1.25 a 1.35
Bols, Am, .24 a .00	American, .30 a .35
Old, .15 a .16	Gin, common to prime,
DUCK, per lb.	Rum, St. Croix, .95 a 1.05
XU, 16.00 a 16.25	W. Island, S. P., .32 a .35
DBonagus, 17.25 a 17.50	Jamaica, .95 a 1.12
Zoff, 17.50 a 18.00	N. England, .29 a .30
Konoploff, 15.00 a 00.00	Whiskey, .32 a .43
Bilbion, 15.00 a 15.50	Vine, Catalonia, .40 a .50
Hall duck, 13.25 a 14.00	S. Madeira, .65 a .70
Raven, 7.00 a 7.25	Lisbon, .00 a .00
American, 2.50 a 14.00	P. Madeira, .45 a .46
DIAPERS, per piece	Malaga, .40 a .46
Russia, br'd, 1.75 a 1.85	Canary, none
DYE STUFFS.	MAHOGANY, per foot 6m.
Alum, .03 a .04	Cuba, .08 a .10
Chromal, .12 a .15	St. Domingo, .10 a .12
Coppers, .02 a .00	MOLASSES, per gal. 6 mo.
Indigo, Ben. common to prime, 1.25 a 1.80	Hav. & Mart. br'd & sweet.
Manilla, .90 a 1.15	Surinam, .24 a .25
Caracas, .90 a 1.10	Martique and Guadaloupe, .25 a .26
Guatemala, 1.00 a 1.10	Trinidad de Cuba, sweet
Madder, D. .11 a .13	New Orleans, none
Ochre, French Yellow, .02 a .02	NAILS, lb. .65 a .00
Yellow Berries, Persian, .26	Nail Rods, .05 a .00
Canwood, per ton, stick	NAVAL STORES, dull.
70.00 a 75.00	Pitch, best, 1.00 a 1.25
Pastie, Cuba, 20.00 a 28.00	Rosin, N. & S., 1.37 a 1.50
Brigwood, 30.00 a 32.00	Tar, 2.50 a 2.75
Logwood, St. Domingo, 17.00 a 19.00	Turpentine, 2.50 a 3.00
Rio de la Hache, 70.00 a 90.00	Spirits, gal. .50 a .60
Nicaragua, 40.00 a 50.00	Vanilla, bright, per gal.
Campach, 23.00 a 25.00	DRUGS.
Roll Brimstone, per lb.	Oil, Palm, per lb.
very scarce.	Oliva, per gal. .10 a 1.00
Malta, refined, none	Sperm, winter, .35 a 1.00
Crude, ton, .00 a .00	Do. fall, .78 a .03
Four sulphur per lb.	Lined, .03 a .03
nominal.	Whale, crude, scarce
Bark. Peruvian, per lb. .20	Refined, .00 a .00
Borax, refined, per lb. .21	Cod, bid, .11 a .14
Candiaris, per lb. .21	FLASHER PAIRS
Oil, Annis, per lb. 1.30 a 1.37	Per ton, cash, 1.75 a 2.00
Cassia, 1.87 a 2.00	PROVISIONS.
Peppermint, 2.25 a 2.50	Beef, per barrel, new.
Vitroli, .04 a .00	Mess, 9.50 a 0.00
Clove, 2.00 a 2.25	No. 1, 7.50 a 3.00
Lemon, 1.87 a 2.00	Prime, 6.25 a 6.50
Opium, Turkey, 3.87 a 4.00	Boston, .09 a .10
Otto Rose, per oz. (scarce)	Southern, .08 a .09
2.37 a 2.50	Lard, Boston, .09 a .09
Quinine Sulphate, per oz.	Lard, New Orleans, .09 a .09
1.60 a 1.75	Lard, New York, .13 a .13
Rhubarb per lb. .45 a .55	Loaf, do. .15 a .16
Sal Ammonia, .13 a .14	Facings, do. .00 a .00
Senna India, .10 a .12	STAVES, per M. dull.
Do. Alexa, .30 a .35	W. O. pipe, prime, .50 a 50.00
Senna Leaf, .14 a .17	W. O. hhd, do. 50.00
Tumeric, .03 a .03	R. O. do. 12.00 a 20.00
Gum Copal, per lb. .26 a .28	STEEL, per lb.
Sheila Orange, .27 a .29	English, blistered, .14 a .16
Liver, .24 a .25	German, .12 a .14
Garnet, .27 a .28	Swedish tub, per 12 lbs
Scamby, 2.00 a 2.25	5.75 a 6.00
Liquorice Paste per lb. .12 a .14	Bar, 7.00 a 7.50
Castor Oil per gal.	SALT, per hhd.
Campbor Refined, .33 a .45	Do. white, .09 a .11
FISH, per quintal.	Brazilia, .04 a .07
Cod G. Bank, 2.00 a 2.25	Do. white, .09 a .09
Hake, 1.50 a 0.00	St. Croix, fair, .03 a .03
Bay com, 2.12 a 2.25	Prime, .03 a .03
Lab'r in dms. 4.00 a 4.25	Other Muscovy, .07 a .08
Streights, 2.00 a 2.12	Porto Rico, .07 a .08
Mackerel, including inspection.	New Orleans, none
No. 1, 5.75 a 6.00	Lard, New York, .13 a .13
No. 2, 5.00 a 5.12	Loaf, do. .15 a .16
Salmon per bbl.	Facings, do. .00 a .00
No. 1, 14.00 a 14.50	STAVES, per M. dull.
No. 2, 12.00 a 00.00	W. O. pipe, prime, .50 a 50.00
No. 3, 10.00 a 10.12	W. O. hhd, do. 50.00
FEATHERS, per lb.	R. O. do. 12.00 a 20.00
Russia geese, 1st, 2d, 3d, gal.	STEEL, per lb.
.12 a .25	English, blistered, .14 a .16
Scilly do, .12 a .17	German, .12 a .14
Scythian do, .12 a .17	Swedish tub, per 12 lbs
FLAX, per lb. 09 a .11	5.75 a 6.00
FLAXSEED, per bushel.	Bar, 7.00 a 7.50
1.25 a 1.37	SALT, per hhd.
FLOUR, per bbl. new	Do. white, .09 a .11
Philadelphia, 5.50 a 0.00	Brazilia, .04 a .07
Baltimore superfine Howard street, 5.62 a 0.00	Do. white, .09 a .09
do Wharf, 5.50 a 0.00	St. Croix, fair, .03 a .03
Genesee, 5.37 a 5.50	Prime, .03 a .03
Richmond canal, 5.50 a 5.62	Other Muscovy, .07 a .08
Alexandria and Frederickburg, 5.37 a 5.50	Porto Rico, .07 a .08
Ohio, .00 a .00	New Orleans, none
Susquehanna, 5.50 a 0.00	Lard, New York, .13 a .13
TRIT, .00 a .00	Loaf, do. .15 a .16
Almonds, soft shell, .10 a .14	Facings, do. .00 a .00
do hard shell, .05 a .06	STAVES, per M. dull.
Shelled, .25 a .27	W. O. pipe, prime, .50 a 50.00
Currents, .06 a .07	W. O. hhd, do. 50.00
Fig, Turkey, .03 a .04	R. O. do. 12.00 a 20.00
Lemons, Scilly, none, .00 a .00	STEEL, per lb.
do Malaga, 3.50 a .00	English, blistered, .14 a .16
Oranges, none, .00 a .00	German, .12 a .14
English walnuts, .03 a .04	Swedish tub, per 12 lbs
Raisins, Sultan, .04 a .06	5.75 a 6.00
Smyrna, .03 a .05	Bar, 7.00 a 7.50
Mal. cask, 5.00 a 5.75	SALT, per hhd.
do bunch, per box, 2.12 a 2.25	Do. white, .09 a .11
Bloom, 1.87 a 1.90	Brazilia, .04 a .07
GUNPOWDER, per lb.	Do. white, .09 a .09
Beaton, .11 a .12	St. Croix, fair, .03 a .03
Orange, .12 a .12	Prime, .03 a .03
do, per lb. .03 a .04	Other Muscovy, .07 a .08
American, .12 a .16	Porto Rico, .07 a .08
Foreign, .14 a .17	New Orleans, none

TREMONT THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR COOPER'S ENGAGEMENT.

THIS EVENING, November 26th, Will be performed the admired Comedy of

**WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.**

Sir William Dorrillon, MR COOPER  
Lord Priory, Mr Johnson  
Miss Dorrillon, Mrs Barrett

FANCY DANCE - BY - MISS MCBRIDE.

To conclude with the new Farce of the

**MUMMY!**

Toby Tramp, (the Mummy) Mr. Barrett.  
Larry Bathership, Mr. Comer.  
Fanny Mandragon, Miss McBride.

Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commence at 6 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING.

ON this pleasing Anniversary, the NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM will be in good order well-lighted and enlivened by the very best of Music, Songs, and other entertainments. Admission 25 cents, without distinction of age.

THANKSGIVING WEEK!

THE OMNIBUS OF CURIOSITIES, near Faneuil Hall, keeps open with added attraction.

Mr DEXTER feels truly gratified to the citizens of this metropolis for their generous patronage and informs them that he has, with great expense, engaged Capt. W. S. HUNTER, the celebrated European and real Wandering Piper—who has traveled through the Continents of America and Europe and has been patronized by the Duke of Northumberland, and now wears the Badge—for this week only.

Capt W. S. HUNTER will give a specimen of his unrivaled musical powers on his celebrated Northumbrian Pipes, being the only set of the kind in America; together with a number of airs on the beautiful instrument called the Accordion—which melodious sounds are not surpassed by any instrument known.

Capt W. S. H. will accompany his Pipes with several favorite airs.

Open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Admission 125 cents.

TO BE LET, four brick Dwelling Houses, situated at the corner of South and Grove streets, and houses are three stories high in front, and four in rear, and are finished with every convenience for genteel residences. Good security will be required for the punctual payment of the rents—apply to GLENVILLE T. WINTHROP, Heard's Building, 17 Court street.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.—This day published, a correct Trial of the Twelve Spanish Pirates, for robbery and piracy on board the American brig Mexican of Salem, with crew, was held at Stationers' Hall, 22 State st.

LEMUEL GULLIVER.

DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A young man who has had two years experience and will furnish good reference, wants a situation in a dry goods store. Apply at SILLWAYS, Exchange st.

WOOLAND FAMILY BUTTER.—18 bales full kind extra No. 1, suitable for prime Family Butter. Also, 20 tubs Butter, suitable for Bakers' use by J. G. DUNCKLIN, 132 State street.

DR. HENRY G. CLARK has taken an office at the corner of Hancock and Prince streets.

Refer to John Ware, M. D. W & S. W. 33 W. 33 W.

GERMAN MOCCASINS.—One case, assorted sizes, of the above reasonable article, just received, and for sale by E. K. WHITAKER, copistcut.

ST DOMINGO COFFEE.—20 bags now landing from brig Thosia, and for sale by JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

UPLAND COTTON.—34 bales of prime quality, now landing, and for sale by JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

SMYRNA FIGS.—3500 drums superior Smyrna Figs, landing from brig Tim, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

WANTS A PLACE.—A man wants a place to do heavy work, or as steward on board of a ship—apply at SILLWAYS, Exchange st.

WANTED TO RENT.—A shop in the vicinity of the City Hall, suitable for a bar room is wanted immediately. Apply at SILLWAYS, 10 Exchange st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Four active responsible men to obtain subscribers to two different newspapers—apply to J. A. SILLWAY, Exchange st.

WANTED.—A lad from the country with excellent recommendations wants a situation in a dry goods store. Apply to J. A. SILLWAY, 18 Exchange st.

WANTED.—Two first rate waiters in a public house. Also, a first rate male cook. The above are wanted to go to Bangor.

Also, a man to work in a mill.

Also, a man to work in a public institution.

Also, several boys to work in families.

Also, a boy to learn the blacksmith trade.

Also, several good girls from the country—apply at 14 Milk street.

HOUSE TO LET.—To be let, and immediate possession given, a brick house, situated in Merimack st, having a well of good water, brick rain water cistern &c. For key, &c. apply to the Distillery of E. TRULL & SON.

THANKSGIVING.

The Steamer GEN'L LINCOLN, will make two trips on WEDNESDAY next, the day before Thanksgiving, as follows. Leave Hingham at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, P. M. Leave Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE STEAM PACKET BANGOR.

Will continue her trips to Portland until further notice, and will leave Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. till December.

HEAVY FREIGHT FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Vessels bound for New Orleans can have heavy freight, freight by applying to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

For sale as above, 200 M 14 Lich Laths. 615

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—PACKET LINE.

FIRST VESSEL.

The superior fast sailing brig DIAMOND, George Chase, master, is loading at Hingham, and having most of her freight on board will sail on Wednesday next, and take steam up the river. For freight, which will be taken low, or steamer passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

FOR BAHIA & PERNAMBUCO.

The first rate brig STATESMAN, N. B. Mansfield, master, will be despatched within a week, and can take freight and passengers, if offered immediately—for terms, &c. apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, No 8 Central wharf.

FOR APALACHICOLA.

A fast sailing brig will have despatch—for freight or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

FOR MOBILE.

On Saturday.

The fine new brig HEBRON, is now loading, and will clear as above—for terms, apply to JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

FOR MOBILE.

—To touch at Pensacola, if freight offers—The new brig HEBER, has part of her freight engaged—for balance, or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

FOR MOBILE.

Schr MARION, 1000 tons, loading at India wharf, and will have immediate despatch—for freight, apply to KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf, or to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The superior coasted bark LEOA, S. Picket, master, is loading at India wharf, will sail this day. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

FOR BELFAST.—WITH DESPATCH.

The regular packet schr MECHANIC, J. Clark, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, apply to S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street, or to the master on board, at the Eastern Packet Pier.

FOR SALE.

The schr MESSENGER, 30 tons burthen—high deck, lying at P. White's wharf, Sea street—built at Providence, R. I. of hollow oak—has one chain cable, and is well found—apply to J. BURBIE, Sea st. or J. MANN, Fort Hill wharf.

FOR SALE.

A Schooner of 108 tons, and one of 54 tons, for terms apply to JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

WARREN THEATRE.

Third Night of a new Drama, in 3 acts, by Mr J. S. JONES, founded on the early history of New England, called PLAY-MOUTH ROCK! with New Scenery.

THIS EVENING, November 26th, Will be performed the new Drama of

**PLYMOUTH ROCK!**

Miles Standish, Mr Blake  
Winslow, Mr C. Eberle  
Mary Chilton, Miss Lane  
Rose Standish, Mrs Ashbury

After which, Mr Leicester will appear in the Extravaganza of

**JIM CROW!**

To conclude with the favorite Farce of

**THE SULTAN!**

Or, A Peep into the Seraglio.

Doors open at 6—the Curtain will rise at half past 6 o'clock.

Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents. Checks not Transferable.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEAMEN'S CHILDREN, and other Charitable Objects connected with the interests of Seamen, under the direction of the Rev Mr TAYLOR.—The Exhibition of A NEW AND ORIGINAL MARBLE GROUP OF CHILDREN, by Greenwich, is now open at "Amory Hall," corner of Washington and West street.

Admission 25 cents; Season tickets 50 cents. Room well warmed, and lighted with gas after dark.

STATE MUSEUM.—No 221 Washington street, (opposite Franklin street), the day THURSDAY, at the reception of visitors, and brilliantly illuminated in the Evening.

The Subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the above establishment, and that it is his intention to keep the same for a place of Public Recreation, Amusement, and Information, and to procure such novelties and attractions as may come to his knowledge, and hopes by keeping up the respectability of the establishment to merit a share of their patronage. He has also the pleasure of informing them, that in addition to the Museum he has effected an arrangement for a few weeks (at a great expense) of

SAUBERT'S DIO COSMO PANORAMA.

Representing new subjects and historical facts, taken from the late interesting events in Europe.

He has also the satisfaction in addition to the above, of informing his friends and patrons that he has effected an engagement for Thanksgiving Week with Mr PENTLAND, the Ventriquist and Professor of Natural Philosophy, who will make his first appearance THIS EVENING, and continue through the week.

Open from 3 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Evening performance to commence at 7, precisely.

Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

Nov 17, 1894. H. BRUNSWICK.

WHOLE HOG.—The inhabitants of Boston and its environs are informed that the MAMMOTH HOG has arrived at this place from the State of Ohio, which actually weighs 1400 LBS., and will be exhibited at the Exhibition Room in Flagg alley, with a large Caraboo or Elk, for a few days. Admission 125 cents.

A WHALE THRASHER, 131 feet in length, can now be seen with the Mammoth Hog and Elk. This is the first sight of the kind ever exhibited in this place, and is a great curiosity.

Open from 7 o'clock, A. M. till 8 P. M.

ASSIGNMENTS DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late firm of JOHN F. DELAPLANE & CO., of the city of New York, Merchants, and to the separate creditors of John F. Delaplane and Elijah P. Delaplane, that the subscribers or assignees, under the several deeds of assignment executed by said parties, will on the 15th day of December next, make payment of Fifty per cent on the amount of the claims of each creditor, and of the partnership and separate debts due by said firm, and the members thereof. The creditors are required to produce on or before the 5th day of December next the evidence of their demands, duly authenticated with the interest calculated up to the time of the dividend.

The partnership creditors will be paid at the office of the assignees No 71 Water street, and the individual creditors at the office of John L. & James L. Graham, counselors at law, 143 Fulton street.

New York, Nov. 18, 1894.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Assignee.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Assignee.

epistD15 nov 21

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the Mount Washington Association, are hereby notified that their first meeting for the purpose of organizing, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will take place on SATURDAY, Nov. 26th, at the Commercial Coffee House, at half past three, P. M.

Persons named in the Act of Incorporation.

DAVID HENSHAW, HALL J. HOW, JOHN H. BIRD, GEORGE BRINLEY.

nov 22 epist29

SPANGLES.—Spangles, all numbers, for sale at LIBBY'S No 157 Washington st, opposite the head of Milk street, where also may be found an excellent assortment of Jewelry at low prices. Silver Coins in great variety constantly on hand, including in fact a few days a beautiful assortment of Emerald, Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, and other Gems, in rings and all of my own selection and manufacture.

n22 61 J. G. L. LIBBY.

FALL CLOTHING.—R. RESTIEUX, JR., 26 CONGRESS street, has just received his Fall supply of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS of the latest styles, which he will make to order, at the lowest prices, for Cash. His friends and the public are requested to call before purchasing.

epist35

DOG LOST.—Strayed from the Subscriber, on Tuesday last, at South Boston, a Newfoundland Dog, black, tipped with white, about a year old, named after the name of Harry. Whoever will return the said dog to the Subscriber, near North Square, shall be generously rewarded.

n24 THOMAS BRITTON.

SUITS OF ROOMS, with BOARD, for a private family, situated in a central part of the city, can be had on application at the COUNTING ROOM of the Morning Post.

istf Nov 20

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested according to law is

**\$300,000,**

that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$25,000 on any one risk.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary. istf my 3

WM BUTTERS, No 30 State street, (under the New England Marine Insurance Office) and continuing to transact the business of REAL ESTATE & EXCHANGE BROKERAGE.

Deeds, Leases, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and other legal instruments drawn at short notice and in a style to please.

W. B. also attends to the securing and collection of outstanding demands; the adjustment of Insolvent Debtors, and Partnership concerns.

epist5-7

LOST.—On last Sabbath day or evening, an old dark morocco pocket book, small size, clasp broken, and containing several small unsorted bills, which were receipts—also, one signed by James M. Russell and several other papers of no value to any person but the owner—payments having been stopped. Whoever has found the same and will return it at Chambers No 33 School st, shall receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner.

n21 T. H. FOSTER.

CHENANGO POTATOES.—3000 bushels first rate & DUTTON, 34 Central wharf.

60 firkins best family Butter for sale as above. istf n 3

WANTED.—A Partner, who can furnish a capital of \$5000, to engage in a sale and lucrative business. Inquire at this office.

epistw n24

REMOVAL.—T. McCall, Tailor, corner of No 5, new brick building, Brattle Square.

Clothes, Clothing, &c. cheap for cash.

SW-n18

PARENTS PRESENT.—This day published by LIGHT & HORTON, 1 and 3 Cornhill, The Parent's Present, edited by the Author of Peter Parley's Tales.

Parents who wish to put into the hands of their children, a book which will not only afford amusement but improve their minds and hearts, are requested to call and purchase.

1wis n 15

NOTICE.—On Saturday Evening last about 6 o'clock, an Irishman named Thomas Hault, left South Boston with the intention of coming into the city, and has not been heard of since; he is supposed to have missed his way. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, n25 51st PATRICK HAUPT, 64 Washington st.



